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The third chapter, "The Maori," has 24 pages. Much emphasis is laid on the Aryanization aspect of the natives—they are either Aryans ethnically or were early Aryanized by culture. Mr. Percy Smith's theory of oceanic migrations is accepted by the authors.

Chap. iv, of 34 pages, deals with the government. First the historical development of government is briefly sketched, then the general government, local government, and judiciary follow; while a succinct sketch of education completes the chapter.

Fifty pages are all too short for the summary of social, labor, and land legislation published as chap. v. The historic growth of much of New Zealand's famous "new" legislation is sketched.

Only three pages are given to the sixth and last chapter, called "The Outlook." In those few words there is written again the story of the making of the *American* pioneer out of the conservative Britisher. I quote a sentence which would be as true of us as of the New Zealander:

New Zealanders . . . are more readily influenced by new ideals of social duty than those who live under the domination of ancient institutions. . . . Free and untrammled, they hear the primitive call of brotherhood, learnt in the pioneer fight shoulder to shoulder in a new land. . . . They are alert and intelligent. Optimistic and cheerful, they are armed with the sword of hope and the shield of faith.

The authors believe the New Zealanders will found a noble race,

With the flame of freedom in their souls,
And the light of knowledge in their eyes.

ALBERT ERNEST JENKS

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Génie individuel et contrainte sociale. Par LUCIEN ARRÉAT. Paris:

Giard et Brière, 1912. Pp. 133. Fr. 2.

The old question, Which is more responsible for social achievement, individual initiative or social control? is done over anew in this brochure, and the illustrative matter is rather interestingly handled. The outcome of the discussion is not radical. The individual initiates all social changes, but the individual is a social product and social change occurs only in an environment well prepared for it. Indeed, the author's emphasis is rather on the side of the molding and constructive environment. Science is valuable to the individual, not for any view of life it gives but for the control over life which it affords! The "view" comes from religion and philosophy, which build the individual but which

are themselves social inventions. Religion is historically based—a matter primarily of custom—and therefore necessarily dogmatic. Philosophy draws more immediately from science and is therefore more amenable to reason. Yet the author does not see the absurdity of his view that science is not a formative force.

There is some good characterization of current issues. Especially is the criticism of antisocial tendencies in fiction pertinent. The influence of the stage in molding public opinion is perhaps overestimated. The author sees clearly the hollowness of the cult of individualism. Incidentally he seeks to develop a category of contacts which fits his interpretation of environmental forces better than Tarde's category of imitation. The book makes a pleasant essay of the Cooley type.

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Doit-elle Mourir? Étude sur la dégression de la natalité en France.

Par ÉDOUARD HEBERLIN. Avec préface de M. GEORGES BONJEAN. Paris: Giard et Brière, 1911. Pp. xx+218. Fr. 3.

In attractive literary form the author discusses with patriotic zeal the problem of the declining birth-rate in France. He finds the causes of her decrease in numbers in the high standard of living among the upper and middle classes, and in the low standard of sanitation among the working population of the cities; the evil is made worse by the spread of bad literature and immoral practices. As palliatives he approves a tax on bachelors and childless couples, with a bounty to parents. But for thoroughgoing remedies he proposes higher wages and salaries—without telling how they are to be raised—improved housing and sanitation, a relaxation of the laws of marriage and divorce, and, above, all, a policy of “back to the land.”

To bring about the return to the soil the garden-city is advocated, with the allotment of a small plot of land to each family. The drift to the cities is deplored, and as a means of checking it the exclusion of agricultural machinery is urged—a somewhat reactionary proposal. That the work is dedicated to M. Anatole France is but one indication that the author writes as a man of letters rather than as a statistician. He concludes that France *will* die unless she rallies to meet the emergency.

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